

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS

New York, May 28.—Silver, 49 1/2c; lead, \$4.47 1/2@4.52 1/2; spelter not quoted; copper, electrolytic, \$18.87@19.00.

The Ogden Standard

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Forty-fifth Year—No. 120.

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OGDEN CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1915.

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TWELVE PAGES

Utah—Tonight and Saturday partly cloudy, little change in temperature.

GERMAN FORCES MEET DEFEAT IN GREAT CENTRAL GALICIA FIGHT

ITALIANS TAKE THREE MOUNTAIN PASSES AND FOURTEEN VILLAGES

Forces, Supported by Gunboats on Lake Garda, Capture Several Hills to North of Mount Baldo—Army Plans to Outflank Austrian Fortifications and Advance on Mori—New 75 Millimeter Guns, Better Than French Model and Being Used With Conspicuous Success.

BIG GUNS TO ATTACK AUSTRIAN FORTS

Latin Forces Continue Advance in Isonzo Valley, Doing Most of Fighting on Enemy's Territory—Austrians Are Mounting Heavy Guns in Alpine Passes and Large Forces Are Assembling North of Trent to Do Battle With Former Ally.

Geneva, May 28, via Paris, 1:40 a. m.—A dispatch has been received at Basel from Berlin saying that Germany will formally declare war on Italy within the next 48 hours and that Turkey will make her declaration upon Italy later.

Amsterdam, via London, May 28, 4:55 p. m.—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger states that Italian troops in considerable force have landed on the Turkish island of Rhodes, in the Aegean sea.

Geneva, May 28, via Paris, 1:45 p. m.—The Italians are continuing their advance into Corinthia. They have taken three of the lower mountain passes and fourteen villages.

Italian forces, supported by gunboats on Lake Garda, have captured several hills to the north of Mount Baldo. Their object is to flank the Austrian fortifications at the mouth of the Adige river, and also to advance on Mori. Two Austrian aeroplanes attempted to bombard the Italian gunboats on the lake, but they were driven off.

New Guns a Success.

The new 75-millimeter Italian guns, said to be an improvement on the French model, are reported to have been used with conspicuous success. At a point in Corinthia they are said to have silenced an Austrian battery served by Bavarians.

Another incident of the fighting in the high mountains is the case of an Italian who with eight-five men in a passage of the Agno valley held at bay for one hour a company and a half of Bavarians, armed with Maxim guns. Italian artillery finally arrived and scattered the Bavarians. The lieutenant, however, has been killed.

Bringing Up Big Guns.

Other dispatches reaching Geneva set forth that the Italians are bringing up heavier guns and are attacking the Austrian forts along the Tyrolean frontier. The Italians have captured Col Tonale, near Monfalcone, which is being bombarded. They continue their advance in the Isonzo valley. Most of the fighting now is on Austrian territory.

The Austrians are described as mounting more guns in the Alpine passes facing Valtellina. Another dispatch reaching here says that large forces of Austrians and Germans are assembling in the vicinity of Bozen, about thirty miles north of Trent, where they formed into the Twelfth army corps.

Rome, May 27, 10 p. m.—Via Paris, May 28, 8:30 a. m.—A successful raid on the Trieste-Nabresina railroad by a squadron of Italian hydro-aeroplanes, together with the occupation of additional Austrian territory along the Tyrol frontier and on the Friuli front, are reported in an official statement issued tonight by the Italian war office.

It is stated that an artillery battle is raging between the Italian fortified positions of the Trentino front and those of the Austrians.

Official War Office Report.

The communication follows: "On the Tyrol-Trentino front an artillery combat continues between our fortified positions and those of the Asiago enemy at Tonale and on the Asiago plateau. To the north we have extended the territory occupied up to the mouth of the Chiese river in Lake Idro and have occupied the rugged mountainous zone extending between Lakes Idro and Garda.

"Notables of Tezze in Val Sugana and other occupied parts express themselves to our authorities as expressing sentiments of patriotism and the devotion of the population to Italy.

Review of War Situation.—The London, May 28, 12:15 p. m.—The fortress of Przemysl, garrisoned by Austrians, is once more threatened with investment. Just as the Russians had

succeeded in surrounding Przemysl and starting out its Austrian garrison, forcing the surrender of the fortress on March 22 last, so Austro-German troops who have driven a wedge through central Galicia, are now attempting a double flanking movement, and with growing intensity of attack are seeking to encircle Przemysl from the north and the southeast.

According to Vienna reports progress is being made in both directions, and if the advance is not checked Przemysl will either be isolated from the rest of the Russian army or the Russian troops which fell back to the San will be forced into further retreat.

Serious Position of Russians.

This situation in Galicia is unquestionably of great strategic importance at the present time, and even the British press concedes that the position of Przemysl is serious. It is described as the key to the whole Russian position in Galicia, and its fall will mean that the railroad running eastward to Lemberg, the main artery of the Russian supplies in this region, will fall into Austrian hands. Reports that this railroad line already has been severed are still without confirmation today.

Fighting along the Austro-Italian frontier still is in the development stage. There is virtually no change on the western battle front, and the British and the French admit that the Turks are so strongly entrenched on the Gallipoli peninsula that only siege warfare can be waged there.

Italians Pushing Ahead.

Italian troops are pushing steadily into Austria along the line running north of the Gulf of Trieste. Apparently the Austrians have, as yet, offered no serious resistance, although further west there has been severe fighting.

An official statement from Rome announces the occupation of the Austrian town of Grodo, and states that a squadron of Italian aeroplanes successfully attacked the Trieste-Nabresina railroad, probably cutting the line. Additional territory along the Tyrol frontier has been occupied.

Occupation of Urmiah, northwest Persia, by Russian forces, is announced by the Caucasian army staff. Capture of the city was effected after battles near Dilman and Bakhkala.

Russians Closely Pushed.

In their northern campaign, the Russians are still being closely pushed by the Austrian and German armies. Official reports from Vienna state that successes have been won in the district of Przemysl, the capture of which would be a serious blow to the Russians.

The Petrograd war office, however, views the situation in Galicia optimistically, saying the Teutonic allies have been checked and that their attacks along the front from the upper Vistula to the San have been repulsed with heavy losses to the attackers.

The German submarine campaign, which has been active during the last week, has resulted in the sinking of another British vessel. The steamer Cadeby was sunk yesterday off the Scilly islands by the shell fire of a submarine. The crew of eighteen men and the four passengers were saved.

English Lose Positions.

Constantinople, May 27, by wireless to Berlin and London, May 28, 8:11 a. m.—Fresh activities of Turkish forces in the vicinity of Kurna, Mesopotamia, are announced in a war office statement, which says: "In a night attack by volunteers in boats we captured two English positions, which we are still holding."

Danish Steamer Sunk.

Copenhagen, May 28, via London, 2:35 p. m.—The Danish steamer Ely struck a mine off Stockholm yesterday and sank. Her crew was saved. The Ely was bound from England for Sundsvall, Sweden, with a cargo of coal.

GERMANY WILL EVADE ISSUE

Reply to President Wilson's Note to Be of Temporizing Character.

London, May 28, 3:30 p. m.—The Evening News publishes a dispatch from The Hague giving reports from Berlin that Germany's reply to the American note will be presented tomorrow.

"It will be of a temporizing character," dispatch continued, "and will ask the United States either to affirm or to deny that the Lusitania carried ammunition destined for the allies."

FRENCH LINER GOES ASHORE

Steamer Champagne Stranded Near St. Nazaire Is Badly Damaged.

WAS NOT TORPEDOED

Nine Hundred Persons on Board Have Been Taken Off—Plot Reported.

Nantes, France, May 28, 2:40 p. m.—The steamer Champagne of the French trans-Atlantic line is ashore near St. Nazaire.

She is badly damaged. The 900 persons on board of her have been taken off.

La Champagne was engaged in trans-Atlantic trade between Central and South American ports and France. She was last reported as having sailed from Colon on May 7.

The steamer was built in St. Nazaire in 1888. Her net tonnage is 3,608. She was 493 feet long and 52 feet beam.

A plot to blow up La Champagne was reported last February in a dispatch from Madrid to a Paris newspaper. A man on board, believed to be a German, intended to destroy the vessel, according to the dispatch. The man was arrested and five dynamite bombs were found in his trunk.

Paris, May 28, 3:20 p. m.—Officials of the French line here say that all the passengers on La Champagne have been landed at St. Nazaire, and that there is no need of anxiety as to the safety of the vessel. They state she was not torpedoed.

The Nantes steamer which took off La Champagne passengers is unknown at the company's offices in Paris.

Representatives of the company express the opinion that the stranding of the vessel was an accident.

PLAN GREAT SHIP BUILDING PLANT

Largest Concern of Kind in United States to Be in Operation at Mobile.

TO OCCUPY 15 ACRES

Will Employ About Five Thousand Men—Scheme to Meet Canal Traffic.

New York, May 28.—Plans for the construction at Mobile, Ala., of one of the largest ship building plants in the United States were being perfected in New York today by Edward M. Hyde, former president of the Bath (Maine) Iron Works.

Mr. Hyde, who has just returned from the south, announced the formation of a \$4,000,000 organization to undertake the project which he hopes to have in operation within six months. The concern will probably be called the Gulf City Ship Building and Dry Dock company and is understood to have the backing of steel interests in Birmingham, Ala.

The project will be the only one of its kind in the far south and is chiefly designed to care for and promote the development of American shipbuilding, which is expected to grow out of increasing South American and Panama canal traffic. At present Norfolk and Newport News, Va., are the farthest south points for important private ship yards.

The new plant will occupy about fifteen acres, Mr. Hyde said today. Mr. Hyde expected to close contracts in New York today for the construction of part of the equipment.

Between 4500 and 5000 men will be employed.

FRENCH REPORT DISTINCT GAINS

Troops Follow Up Offensive Movement Against Germans With Complete Success.

VIOLENT ATTACKS

Heavy Losses Inflicted—Fort Taken With 400 Prisoners Twelve Machine Guns.

Paris, May 28, 2:35 p. m.—The French war office this afternoon issued the following statement on the progress of hostilities:

"The counter attacks of the enemy against the positions taken by us near Angres continued last night but were repulsed by us."

"At Ablain-St. Nazaire troops yesterday followed up their offensive movement with distinct success. Masters of the cemetery, they took possession early in the night of all the group of houses nearby, but especially of the parsonage which had been strongly protected by the enemy. Subsequently they took by assault the German trenches along the road which runs from Ablain-St. Nazaire to Moulin Malon to the southeast."

Heavy Losses Inflicted.

"Here they were subjected to a violent counter attack during the night, but they held all the ground in their possession and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. At the break of day they moved out in an easterly direction and took possession, in the direction of Souchez, of an important German work called the Fort Des Quatre Boqueteaux. Here the fighting was very spirited and the enemy suffered a serious check. The number of prisoners reported yesterday evening is considerably over 400 and includes seven officers. We captured in addition about twelve machine guns."

"This morning at the taking of the fort we made some more prisoners. The exact number has not been reported. We also captured some war material."

"The bombardment reported yesterday by the Germans from Ecole and Roclincourt continued all night long, but it was not followed up by an infantry attack."

"In the environs of the forest of Le Pretre we delivered an attack yesterday evening which resulted in our gaining ground. At the same time we took about sixty prisoners, including several officers."

"There has been nothing new on the remainder of the front."

U. S. CRUISER GOES AGROUND

Commander of the North Carolina Reports From Alexandria—Ship Not Badly Damaged.

Washington, May 28.—The United States cruiser North Carolina is aground within the outer harbor of Alexandria, Egypt, according to a report to the navy department today by her commander, Captain Joseph W. Oman, who says the ship is undamaged and that dredging operations will be undertaken to release her.

Efforts made yesterday to release the North Carolina, Captain Oman reported, had failed. The cruiser Des Moines has arrived off Alexandria in relief to the North Carolina in Mediterranean waters. The latter, as announced, will be returned to the United States to act as naval aviation ship off Pensacola, Fla.

Amsterdam, May 28, via London, 1:25 p. m.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung has published a dispatch from a correspondent at Ludwigschafen who gives a German version of the French air raid upon this city on the Rhine at about 7 o'clock, Thursday morning, five or six airmen appeared over the town. The noise of their motors awakened the people of Ludwigschafen who were still asleep. The weather was calm and clear. Anti-aircraft machine guns opened fire on the raiders but the airmen circled over the town and then flew off to the westward after dropping many bombs. One bomb fell on the house of Town Counciler Zeuch, killing three persons and wounding Herr Zeuch and four others. Another bomb killed three other persons and wounded four more. One of the raiders, it is reported, was forced to descend. He burned his machine before German soldiers could take him prisoner. Many bombs were thrown upon the airline dye factory. Here five persons were killed and seven wounded, but the work of the factory was not interrupted.

Nogales, Mexico, May 28.—Five German sailors who claim to have deserted the German cruiser Karlsruhe are here today. They desire to enter the United States, but fear that if they do they will be interned. Colonel Sage, commanding the Twelfth United Infantry at Nogales, Ariz., is understood to have taken the case up with Washington.

Paul Goldt, who claims to have been a gunner aboard the Karlsruhe, said today the warship went aground near Turtle Bay, Lower California, early in January, and that he and nine other sailors deserted there. When told that the Japanese cruiser Asama had been ashore at Turtle Bay from December 31 up to less than a month ago, Goldt said he knew nothing about that.

WIDOW SUES HER BROTHER-IN-LAW

Wife of Late Inventor, W. P. Bettendorf Enters Suit for \$3,000,000.

CHARGES FRAUD

Plaintiff, Induced to Accept Valuation of Plant Under Real Value, Seeks to Recover Difference.

Davenport, Iowa, May 28.—Elizabeth Bettendorf, widow of W. P. Bettendorf, inventor of hydraulic machinery and founder of the Bettendorf company, has entered suit in the sum of \$3,000,000 against her brother-in-law, J. W. Bettendorf, and the Bettendorf company as a corporation.

Misrepresentation and fraud in the sale of W. P. Bettendorf's stock after his death to J. F. Bettendorf and others is charged. W. P. Bettendorf died in June, 1910. He left no will.

An agreement of the widow, the brother, J. W. Bettendorf, was ap-

TOOK PICTURES OF SINKING LUSITANIA



McCormick, photographed after Lusitania sinking.

Mr. McCormick, wireless operator of the Lusitania, calmly took pictures of the liner as she sank into the sea after being torpedoed by a German submarine. Unfortunately his films were spoiled by the salt water when he went down with the ship before he was rescued.

pointed administrator.

Breach of Confidence.

Mrs. Bettendorf alleges she was induced by reason of her complete confidence in her brother-in-law to accept a valuation of \$2,381,050 placed on the plant. This was on December 31, 1912. Eighteen months later, when making returns to the executive council of the state for the purpose of reorganization, a valuation of \$8,689,603 was agreed on by both the company and state officials. On this showing the company was authorized to issue \$7,500,000 in stock.

Mrs. Bettendorf now seeks to recover the difference in value of the stock at the figure she sold it and its actual value as represented to the state of Iowa. She seeks compensation for patents by her husband in life and which she alleges were taken over by the company. She further asks for her share of royalties in these patents and inventions.

GERMAN VERSION OF FRENCH RAID

Townpeople Saw Five or Six Airmen Who Were Driven Off by Anti-aircraft Guns.

Five Persons Killed and Seven Injured—Many Bombs Were Thrown.

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RUSSIANS CHECK GERMAN ADVANCE

Troops Meet Unyielding Wall of Czar's Soldiers From Jaroslau to Rumania.

Teutons Forced Back With Heavy Loss After Violent Artillery Fire.

Petrograd, May 28, 11:40 a. m., via London, 2:30 p. m.—The Austro-German advance in Galicia having been checked, there appear new signs of widening German activity on the long fighting line from the Baltic southward. This front runs east of the Prussian borders, bends eastward to within thirty miles of Warsaw and passes on into southern Poland. Preliminary operations are now under way along this line.

The most important of these operations are the resumption in a determined manner of the bombardment of Ossowetz and artillery battles and cavalry engagements near Edvaho and generally along the Naraw front. Here, as in the Buzza region before Warsaw, the German maneuvers have not developed sufficiently as yet to reveal whether they are preliminary to offensive operations of a serious character or merely constitute another of the numerous demonstrations which periodically develop and subside without affecting the situation materially.

Russian Wall Unyielding.

Reports reaching Petrograd from the Galician front indicate that the Austro-German forces have encountered an unyielding wall in the Russian defense from Jaroslau all the way to the Rumanian frontier. Nevertheless the Teutonic allies continue assaults over the whole length of this line with as great determination and energy as ever. Particularly strong German forces with heavy artillery are massing on the roads leading eastward in the direction of Lemberg.

After violent artillery fire, the Germans on Tuesday advanced to Tomonovitz, a village three miles east of Guskow, which lies southeast of Przemysl. After a fierce battle, which continued throughout the day, the Germans retired and, according to Russian staff officers, they left 2000 dead behind them.

Germans Lead Fight.

The German soldiers led in the assault, sheltering themselves under large shields, but they were forced back by the fire of the Russians.

At about the same time an attempt was made to break through the valley of the San near Radymno, south of Jaroslau, but this effort failed. On Wednesday Russian positions along this whole region were subjected to the fire of German artillery of all dimensions. The regions of Stry and Dolina also were marked by battles of unusual violence.

In the southeastern theater: "To stop the advance of the Teutonic allied troops, the enemy tried with fresh forces, brought forward from other war theaters, to attack at several points on the right bank of the river San. These attempts failed. Only in the region of Sieniawa were weak divisions forced back on the left bank of the San. On this occasion about six of our cannon could not be withdrawn in good time."

In the district northeast of Przemysl we are still progressing favorably on both sides of the river Wyszynia. In addition to booty reported May 25, about 9000 additional prisoners have been taken and twenty-five cannon and about twenty machine guns have been captured."

New Offensive Commenced.

"On the Dubysa our troops again commenced the offensive. An attack conducted on both sides of the high road between Rossieny and Erigola was crowned with good results. We captured 3120 Russians. On the remainder of this front Russian night attacks were repulsed at several places."

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BERLIN ADMITS GERMAN REVERSE

Troops Forced Back in Central Galicia With Loss of Six Cannon.

French Defeated With Heavy Losses at Many Points—Aeroplane Raid Reported.

Berlin, May 28, via London, 3:50 p. m.—A reverse at the hands of the Russians in the fighting, along the river San in central Galicia, is announced in today's statement from the war office. It is said the Germans in the region of Sieniawa, on the left bank of the river, were forced back and lost six cannon. The German position, according to this announcement, were not defended by strong forces.

The text of the statement follows: "In the western theater: "Fourteen officers and 1450 Frenchmen were taken prisoners and six machine guns were captured since May 9. These belonged to the French army corps operating at a vital point, where attempts were made by the enemy to break through our lines northeast of the Lorette ridge. South-east of Lorette ridge the French renewed attacks on parts of our line last night, but were repulsed."

At Ablain a battle is raging.

French Meet Severe Defeat.

"The enemy also attacked in the forest of Le Pretre last night. After prolonged artillery preparation and bitter hand-to-hand fighting, the engagement ended in a severe defeat for the French."

In the Vosges mountains the enemy succeeded in establishing himself in a small trench forming part of our positions to the southwest of Metz."

A French attack at Reichsackerkopf, north of Muehlbach, was easily repulsed.

Eighteen French aviators yesterday attacked the open town of Ludwigschafen (Bavaria). Several civilians were killed or wounded by bombs. The material damage done by the raiders was slight. The leading armored aeroplane was forced to land at a point east of Neustadt, and afterward the commander of the squadron of aircraft also fell into our hands in the neighborhood of Nancy. Our aeroplanes caused a separate aeroplane to fall at Epinal, and they set fire to the barracks at Gerardmer (18 miles south of St. Die)."

In the eastern theater: "On the Dubysa our troops again commenced the offensive. An attack conducted on both sides of the high road between Rossieny and Erigola was crowned with good results. We captured 3120 Russians. On the remainder of this front Russian night attacks were repulsed at several places."

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